THE

JACOBITE's

Hopes fruſtrated,

OR, THE

HISTORY

OF THE

CALAMITIES

ATTENDING

A French Conqueſt.

Licens'd *Novemb.* 29, *J. Fraſer*, 1690.

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Jacobite's Hopes

FRUSTRATED, &c.

IT is ſtrange to ſee ſo many Men diſſatisfied at Their Majeſties Proceedings, which have no other tendency then towards the Common Safety of Their Subjects, that is expoſed to as great dangers as any Country in *Europe*; and there are ſome ſort of People who are ſo mad as to wiſh ſucceſs to the profeſſed Enemy of their Country, out of a vain hope, that they ſhould fare better then the reſt of their Neighbours in caſe any publick alteration ſhould happen in the Government; nay, the madneſs of theſe Men carry them yet further, as to believe themſelves able to build their Fortunes upon the Ruin of their Country, I doubt not, (if their Wiſhes did prevail,) but theſe very Men would find themſelves very much deceived in their Expectations, and ſhould have as much cauſe, (as the reſt of their Fellow-Subjects,) to bemoan the Common Calamity of their Enſlaved Country.

We do not as yet underſtand the Doctrin of Bombs, and Carcaſſes, Contributions, and Military Executions, our Neighbours to their ſorrows know, that there is ſomething more in theſe words then a bare ſound, ſo many Ruined

Countries, so many Defaced Cities, Towns, and Villages, are lasting Monuments of the truth of it.

The murmuring of these People is to be attributed rather to their Ignorance then their Malice; they do not know the Calamities that attend War, we have lived so long in Peace that the greatest part of us have no other knowledg of it, then by Report, for if we had partaked in the sufferings of the Neighbouring Nations, we should be more Unanimous in contributing our assistance to stop that Torrent which threatens the over-flowing of all Christendom; if we were but sensible of the dreadful Consequences which a Foreign Conquest brings along with it, we should think it a very good Bargain to part with more then half what we have to save the whole, and to prevent that Slavery which may overwhelm us and our Posterity; In order to open our Eyes that we may see our danger, and to Unite us against the common Enemy, in a Cause wherein the Interest of every individual Person is so deeply concerned; I shall briefly give an account of those Miseries which our Fore-Fathers felt under the *Norman* Conquest, and afterwards, what Usage we are to expect from *Lewis* the 14*th*, in case it should be our hard Fortune to fall into his Power, whose very Mercies are Cruelties, as it evidently appears by his Practices as well towards his own Subjects as others, whom his Treachery, or his Arms, have reduced under his Dominion: As to the *Norman* Conquest, it will not be impertinent to shew something of the State of this Kingdom before that mighty Revolution happen'd, that we may the better see the greatness of the alteration which this Foreign Conquest produced in our Ancestor's Days, and to that purpose I shall only consider the condition of Affairs under the happy Reign of that Pious King *Edward* the Confessor,

Confeſſor, in his time the ancient Laws of the Kingdom flouriſhed, the Government was adminiſtred by an equal diſtribution of Juſtice to the Poor as well as Rich, every Man enjoyed his Liberty and Property with great ſecurity, Peace and Plenty appeared in all the parts of the Kingdom; but Providence had decreed that thoſe Haſcion Days ſhould determin with the Life of that King, who Died without Iſſue on the 4th of *January*, 1066. The Kingdom ſhould have deſcended to *Edgar Atheling* being next of Blood, and Heir at Law, to the deceaſed King; but Prince *Edgar* being young the Intereſt and Greatneſs of *Harold* the Eldeſt Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* prevailed with the Nobility to Reject *Edgar*'s pretenſions to the Crown, and to Advance *Harold* to the Throne, who took upon him the Adminiſtration of the Government, and all the Nobility Swore Allegiance to him.

Toſtus, one of the Earl of *Kent*'s Sons, Envying the Proſperity and Advancement of his Brother, entered into a Confederacy with *Harold* King of *Norway* to Invade *England* both by Sea and Land; *Harold* King of *England* having Intelligence of their deſign, made all the preparations he could to withſtand them; in the mean while *William* Duke of *Normana* reſolving to make his advantage of theſe diſtractions, raiſes a great Army, and prepares a Numerous Fleet, (which conſiſted of 896 Ships,) in order to make a deſcent into *England*, he ſoon after hoiſeth Sail, and his whole Army Landed at *Pemſey* near *Haſtings* in *Suſſex* on the 28th of *Septemb.* 1066; being Landed, he cauſed all his Ships to be ſet on fire, that his Men might ſee that there was no way left, but either to Conquer or to Periſh in the Attempt; he Intrenched himſelf, and afterwards marched with a conſiderable Body of Men to *Haſtings*, where he built a Fort, he Publiſhed very ſtrict Orders

tha

hat none of his Soldiers ſhould Plunder any of the Inhabi-
nts, and kept himſelf ſo quietly for the ſpace of 15 Days,
s if there was no Hoſtility intended at all; he pretended a
itle to the Crown by vertue of a gift from *Edward* the Con-
eſſor, as alſo by ſome Agreement or Conſent made betwixt
im and King *Harold*; but whatſoever he pretended, it is cer-
ain, that he confeſs'd on his Death-Bed, that he poſſeſſed him-
elf of the Kingdom by no other Title, then by Conqueſt,
nd his deportment towards the *Engliſh* made it evident
hat he never intended otherwiſe.

The King having given Battle to his Brother and the King
f *Norway*'s Forces, and defeated them, but with the
oſs of a conſiderable Number of Men, received the news of
he Duke of *Normandy*'s Landing in *England*; being
uſhed with his former Victory, he immediately directs his
arch towards *Haſtings*, tho' his Army had been much weak-
ed and leſsned in the late Fight, his chief Commanders would
ave diſſuaded him from Engaging with the Enemy upon a
udden, leaſt the ill Circumſtances his Army was then in,
ight prove the occaſion of his over-throw, but all the Argu-
ents they could uſe, were of no force to prevent his deſtiny.

The Duke of *Normandy* being advertiſed of the King's ap-
roach, ſent a Monk to him in the quality of his Ambaſſador,
ith Inſtructions to offer theſe Propoſitions to him, That ei-
her he ſhould Reſign the Kingdom to the Duke upon certain
Conditions, or hold it Tributary of him, or elſe that
hey Two in the ſight of both Armies ſhould determin the
atter by a ſingle Combate, and in caſe of refuſal, the
Duke offer'd to refer it to the See of *Rome*.

But King *Harold* being reſolutely bent to Fight his Enemy
whatever it ſhould coſt him, diſmiſſed the Ambaſſador, tell-

ing

ing him, *That God only ſhould be the Judg betwixt the Duk and him*; all thoughts of an Accomodation being laid aſide the Generals on both ſides drew up their Armies into order o Battle, the King himſelf ſtood on foot by his Standard, to gether with his Two Brothers *Girthe* and *Leofwine*, to th end that in the common danger no Man ſhould entertain th leaſt thought of ſaving himſelf by flight; both Armies be ing Engaged early in the Morning, fought with various ſuc ceſs all that Day till towards the Evening, the King was Kil led by the Shot of an Arrow which pierced his Brains, where upon the *Engliſh-Men* quitted the Field, and left the Duk an entire Victory; in this Battle fell the King's Two Bre thers, and moſt of the Nobility of the Kingdom; *Joh Taylor* in his Hiſtory of *Normandy* relates, that there wer Slain on the *Engliſh* ſide 67974, ſome other Hiſtorians ſay but 47944; of the *Normans* were Killed 6013, beſide ſuch as were drowned at Sea before his Landing.

The King's Death known, *Edwine* and *Morcar* Two Bre thers, the one Earl of *Mercia*, the other Earl of *Northun berland*, having eſcaped from the Battle; came with their Re tinue to *London*, they would have perſuaded the Citizens t make one of them King, in order, (if it were poſſible) t Retrieve the Misfortune of the late Fight, but their Prope ſals would not be hearkned to, ſo the Two Brothers went t *Northumberland* in hopes to ſecure themſelves there, believin that the Duke would hardly come thither, being a place ſ remote from *London*.

The Two Brothers being Rejected, the Nobility and th Citizens would have made Choice of *Edgar* the Nephew o *Edmund Ironſide* to be their King, and did promiſe, that un der his Conduct they would once more try the Fortune of th

Kingdom in a new Battle againſt the Duke; but by reaſon of he Danger that was ſo near at hand, and the Diſcord which vas amongſt them, they did neither; ſo that the *Engliſh-Men*, f they had unanimouſly agreed, might have repaired the loſs vhich they had ſuſtained in the Battle at *Haſtings*, but whilſt hey would have none of their own Country to be their King, hey made way for a ſtranger to come and Tyranize over them.

While the *Londoners* were trifling away their time in fruit-eſs Debates, the Duke, tho' he determined to come to *Lon-'on*, yet he would not come the direct way, which led thi-her, but marches up and down thro' *Suſſex*, *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Hamp-ſhire*, and *Berk-ſhire*, waſting the Country till he came to *Vallingford*; where he reſted his Army for ſome time, after-vards paſſing the River of *Thames*, he continues his march hro' *Oxford-ſhire*, *Buckingham-ſhire*, *Hertford-ſhire*, having urnt all the Towns, and kill'd all the Inhabitants they could neet with in their way from *Haſtings*, till he came to *Berkham-tead*, where he made a halt, thither came to him *Aldred* Arch-iſhop of *York*, *Wolſtone* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Wilfire* Biſhop f *Hereford*, *Clito Edgar*, and all the Noble-Men about *Lon-on*, with many others, who all together ſubmitted themſelves, nd Swore Fealty to him, and delivered Pledges for their Fide-ty, with whom alſo the Duke made a certain League, or A-reement, but notwithſtanding the ſaid Submiſſion and Agree-ient, he permitted his Men ſtill to burn Towns, deſtroy ie Natives, and to Ravage all that ſtood in their way, as ney had done before.

A little before *Chriſtmas* he marches with his whole Army owards *London*, having his Scouts before him to obſerve the anner and behaviour of the People, who upon the Arrival f the Scouts were aſſembled in the Streets, and fully deter-

mined to oppose the Duke's Entry; who being come to *London*, and finding the Inhabitants in that posture, made a great and mercileſs Slaughter of them, who, when they ſaw they were not in a Condition to make any further Reſiſtance, ſubmitted themſelves to the Conqueror, and gave him Pledges for their future good Behaviour.

The Duke having poſſeſſed himſelf of the Capital City of the Kingdom, was there both by the *Normans* and *Engliſh-Men* Choſen and Proclaimed King on *Chriſtmas-day*, and on the ſame Day was Crowned by the Arch-biſhop of *York*.

Before I proceed any further in this Tragical Story, it will not be amiſs to give ſome ſhort account how the *Kentiſh* Men came to ſave their Country, Lives, Laws, and Liberties in the midſt of theſe Devaſtations which over-ſpread all the reſt of the Kingdom, that our Imprudent Malecontents may ſee what Effects an Unanimous Reſiſtance is capable of producing in ſuch Caſes of Extremity.

The King ſoon after his Coronation took a Journey to Reduce *Dover* Caſtle, and the reſt of the County of *Kent*, the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Egleſine* Abbot of the *Auguſtines*, (being chief Lords of that Country,) understanding the King's Deſign, cauſed all the People of *Kent* to Aſſemble at *Canterbury*, where they declared to them, *That before the late Revolution there were no Bondmen in* England *and that now, as well the Noblemen, as the Common People were made Subjects to the perpetual Bondage of the* Normans *and perſuaded them to provide for their Safety, from the Miſerable Example of an infinite Number of their Country-men who groaned under the Yoak of Foreign Slavery; they likewiſe Encouraged them to defend Manfully their Lives, Liberties, and the Laws of their Country; and that they both, a*

ter the Example of Maccabees, *would be their Captains.* At a Day appointed all the *Kentiſh* Men at *Swaneſcombe*, two Miles Weſtward from *Graveſend*, hid themſelves in a Wood, where they lay in wait for the King's coming; and it was agreed, that all, as well Horſe-men, as Foot-men, ſhould carry Boughs in their Hands; the next Day the King came near *Swaneſcombe*, where he was mightily ſurprized to ſee himſelf on a ſudden incloſed round about by a moving Wood; when the *Kentiſh* Men had hemmed him in, they threw down their Boughs, ſounded their Trumpets, and drew their Swords, *&c.* and ſhewed themſelves in a readineſs to give the King Battle; the Amazed King could not tell what to do in this ſtreight to which he was reduced. Whereupon the Arch-biſhop and the Abbot advanced towards him, and acquainted him with their Deſires, and in caſe of refuſal, that they were all ready to Die in the defence of their Country; the King who could do no otherwiſe, granted them every thing they Asked. And by this means it was that *Kent* preſerved its Laws and Cuſtoms inviolable.

Having gone thus far in his Conqueſt he received Homage, Fealty and Pledges, from all the Noblemen who ſubmitted themſelves to him; he thought this might be a ſufficient ſecurity for the preſent, until he could find an opportunity, (as he afterwards did by degrees,) to extinguiſh them all.

It is the uſual Policy of Conquerors to bring as many ſtrangers as they can into the Conquered Country, that he may be the better able to Cruſh the Natives, and put it out of their power to make any Inſurrection, let their ſufferings be never ſo great; to this end he brought from *Roane* in *Normandy* a great number of *Jews*, who were a gripeing Uſu-

rious

rious sort of People, whom he knew that by their Covetous Artifice would omit no ways to make their Markets of the Poor Oppressed Natives.

The Conqueror had heard how all the *Danes* had formerly been Massacred in one Night by the *English*, and for fear his *Normans* might be served in the same manner; and also to prevent any Nocturnal Meetings and Cabals, he Commanded, *That in every Town and Village a Bell should be Rang every Night at Eight of the Clock, and that all People should then put out their Fire and Candles, and go to Bed.* Which Order was punctually observed during his whole Reign.

In the next place his Favourites and Soldiers who had served him in this Expedition must be Rewarded for the Toil and Hazards they had undergone in his Service, to whom he shares the greatest part of the Land of the Kingdom. *Taylor* in his History reckons Six Huudred and Thirty Families who had the Foundation of their Fortunes grounded upon the Ruins of the *English* Nation.

Normandy in his absence was inclined to Revolt from him, being informed of it, he hastned thither, and carried along with him all the prime Noblemen of *England* whom he suspected might raise any disturbance in the Kingdom while he was out of it; having quieted *Normandy* he returns, and lays an insupportable Tribute upon the *English* Men: It is observable, that the *English*, by these sort of Extravagant Impositions, defrayed the greatest part of these frequent Wars which he maintained beyond Sea during his Reign over *England.* As a Conqueror, he well knew, that to Impoverish them was the effectual means, not only to lessen their Fortunes, but also to debase their Courage, vast number of the Inhabitants, (whereof many were of the Royal

Family,) were forced to fly into Foreign Countries to avoid the Cruelty of the *Normans*; *Scotland* was so repleniſhed with theſe Fugitives, that there was no Pariſh, Town, or Village, in that Kingdom, but had ſeveral of them, whom the *Scots* imployed in all their Servile Drudgery.

Thoſe of them who could not make their Eſcapes, were reduced to that degree of Neceſſity, that rather then ſtarve, they were contented to become Slaves to thoſe who at that time firſt had power of Life and Death over them. The Services which they performed to their Maſters, were the moſt Vile Offices that could be Impoſed upon Mankind; this was the Original of *Bondmen* in *England*.

Before the Conqueſt there were few or no Inland Caſtles in this Kingdom, and where-ever Inland Caſtles are in uſe, they are deſigned for the moſt part rather to Inſlave the Natives, then Protect them from Foreign Invaſions. The Conqueror was reſolved to Curb the *Engliſh*, and to Inſlave them, to that degree, that there ſhould be no poſſibility left them of recovering their loſt Liberties; to that end, he cauſed a Caſtle to be built at *Nottingham*, two at *York*, and another at *Lincolne*, and a great many more in other places, which were all Garriſoned with *Normans*, who Treated the *Engliſh* Inhabitants with all the Inſolencies and Barbarities Imaginable: This was the reaſon of building ſo many Caſtles in ſo few Years after the Conqueſt; that about the Reign of King *Stephen*, and *Henry* the Fifth, about Eleven Hundred of theſe Caſtles were Demoliſhed by Publick Authority, in regard that by that time they were become a moſt inſupportable Grievance to the Nation.

The Conqueror practiced all the ways he could imagine to Extinguiſh, as well as Impoveriſh, the *Engliſh*, and in purſuance

ſuance to that Deſign, it was his uſual Pollicy to em ploy them always in his moſt deſperate Service: H likewiſe made uſe of every Opportunity to engag the *Engliſh* in the Deſtruction of one another, an the Circumſtances of Affairs afforded him an Occaſio for it. Many of the *Engliſh* Nation being fled into *Den mark* and *Ireland*, made War upon *England* ſeveral time in Conjunction with theſe Two Nations. The Conque ror always made uſe of *Engliſh* Armies, under *Engliſ* Leaders to oppoſe them; and tho Fortune commonl declared herſelf in moſt of thoſe Battles in Favour of th *Norman* Conqueror, yet the Victory was ſeldom obtain ed without great Slaughter of the *Engliſh* on both ſides neither did he care how many of them periſhed, provid ed the Conſequence was not deſtructive to his Intereſt.

When he came to be well fixed in the Poſſeſſ on of his new Conqueſt, he degraded the few Nobl Men that were left, and conferred their Titles and Eſtate upon his own Country-Men, to the intent that no *Eng liſh* Man of any Quality or Intereſt ſhould be left in th Nation; He would often glory in this piece of Pollicy and as often deride the Imprudence of that good Natu red King *Canutus* the *Dane*, who having ſubdued *England* reſtored the *Engliſh* to their former Poſſeſſions, whereb it came to paſs, That after his Death they eaſily expelle the *Danes* out of the Kingdom, and Reinſtated the *Sax on* Line upon the Throne. It is commonly a Conque ror's Pollicy to aboliſh all that was in uſe amongſt th conquered People; neither was he wanting in that Re ſpect, for he altered moſt of the Laws and Cuſtoms o the Country: Their very Speech was ſo much abhorre

at the Laws were pleaded in the *French* Tongue, and
e Children in Schools were taught their Letters and
ıdiments of Grammer in the *French* Language.

He charged upon the Nation Threeſcore Thouſand
nights Fees, which provided him ſo many Horſmen
ell accoutred, whenever he had Occaſion to make uſe
them: The Poſſeſſions of the Clergy were not exempt-
from this Service, which in all former Ages had been
iviledged from all temporal Incumberances.

The King had given the Earldom of *Northumberland* to
ne *Robert*, Surnamed *Cummin*, who marched thither
ith a conſiderable Body of Men to take Poſſeſſion of
s Earldom; the Northern People hearing of his com-
g, prepared to reſiſt him, and at *Durham* they deſtroy
m, and rout all his Party. The King comes with an
rmy to the North to revenge the Death of the Earl;
his March he killed and plundered all he met with,
ıd when he arrived in the North, he committed ſuch a
eneral Devaſtation, that the next Year there was ſo
reat a Dearth throughout all *England*, and eſpecially
ı *Northumberland* and the Countries next adjoyning,
ıat Men were forced to eat Horſ-Fleſh, Catts, Doggs,
nd Mans-Fleſh. And all the Land betwixt *Durham* and
ork lay waſt, without Inhabitants to till the Ground for
ne ſpace of Nine Years following.

He plundered all the Monaſteries and Abbies in *Eng-
nd* of all their Gold and Silver, not ſparing even the
halices and *Shrines*; in theſe places he found vaſt Summs
f Money, which were hid there by other People for fear
f the *Normans*.

Having ruined the Laity, he was resolved the Clergy should fare no better; he hindered all the *English* from being preferred to any vacant Churches, and to ridd his Hands of those that were in Possession, by the Consent of the Pope he summoned a great Councel to be held at *Winchester*, where the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* and several other Bishops, Abbots, and others, were deprived of their Livings to make roome for the greedy *Normans*.

He oppressed the *English* Nobility and Gentry so intollerably, with a Designe to force them to Rebel against him, that from thence he might have a more colourable Pretence to destroy them and their Families.

What I have in particular said of this Conquest, is not the twentieth part of the Peoples Sufferings, neither will my intended Brevity permit me to enlarge upon this Subject; for if all the burnings of Towns, slaughters of People, the several Torments which were inflicted upon the Inhabitants, and the Oppressions of all sorts which they endured, were mentioned, it would afford matter enough for a Volume; but what I have declared is sufficient to let us see what Miseries our Forefathers underwent, as also to oblige as many of us as have a grain of Sense, or Courage left, to exert our utmost Abilities to prevent the like Distruction from falling upon these populous and flourishing Kingdoms.

Our *Malecontents* are very much mistaken if they expect any better Usage from a *French* Conqueror at this Day, than their Ancestors did meet in former times from the Taskmasters of the same Country: For let them assure themselves that *Lewis* the XIV. is as well versed in

was, or could pretend himself to be; his Arts do far out do all that went before him, for besides the Calamities which our Forefathers suffered, he hath others in store which are much more insufferable, some of which follow.

First, You shall have a King that fears neither God nor Man, that never observes his Oath, nor keeps any Promise made with his Subjects, or Strangers.

You shall be governed by a Prince that is Arbitrary in the highest degree: Your Lives and Fortunes will be absolutely at his disposal, who values the Life of a Subject, not so much as an other Man values the Life of an ordinary Dogg.

Forts, Cittadels, and standing Armies will be your continual Plagues.

Nobility and Gentry must down, and betake themselves to the Plough, to make Room for the Insolent *Monsieur*.

A Doggs Life (Hunger and Ease) will be much better than yours, for you must be very Industrious, tho the Fruits of your Labours must wholly result into the Kings Coffers; you shall sow Wheat, but shall not eat one bit of the Bread thereof throughout the whole Year.

You shall be continually subject to as great a Burthen of Taxes as your Backs can bear, or your slavish Industry pay: To prevent Extravagancy you shall be constrain'd to wear the meanest Cloths, and for good Husbandry you shall trot about in wooden Shoes, *Ala mode de France*.

These are the Blessings which a *French* despotical Power brings along with it. But this is not all that a Prote-

ny, for he will make your Souls ſuffer as well as your Bodies, and therefore I ſhall give you a ſhort Account of the Compendious Means he will make uſe of to pervert Proteſtants to the Idolatrous Popiſh Religion; he will ſend his infallible Apoſtolick *Dragoons* amongſt you, and this is their way of Diſcipline in caſe you don't readily comply with them. The firſt Complement they uſe, is to quarter themſelves by Violence in your Houſes, and take ſpecial Care you don't make your Eſcapes, or hide any of your Goods or Effects; then they will proceed to conſume all the Proviſions you have in your Houſes, and ſeize upon all Money, Rings, Plate, Jewels, *&c.* and in ſhort, whatever they can lay Hands on, and afterwards will expoſe your Goods to publick Sale to the neighbouring Towns and Villages.

Having thus diſpoſed of your *Goods*, in the next place they fall upon your Perſons, and there is no Wickedneſſes or *Horror* which they will not put in practice to force you to change your Religion; they will hang Men and Women by the Hair or Feet, on the *Roofs* of the Chambers, or *Chimney-Hooks*, and ſmoak them with Wiſps of wet Hay till they will be no more able to bear it; and when they have taken them down, if they will not ſign to what ſhall be propoſed to them, they will hang them up immediately.

Another way they make uſe of, is to throw People on great Fires kindled for that purpoſe, and forcibly keep them there till they are half roaſted; they alſo tye a Rope under their Armes, and plunge them to and fro into Wells, till they promiſe to quit their Religion and *Con-*

Queſtion, and in this Poſture, with a Funnel fill'd with Wine, they pour it down their Throats till the Fumes of it deprive their Reaſon, and then they obtain their *Conſents* to be *Catholicks*, as they call them.

Others they ſtrip ſtark naked, and after having offered them a *Thouſand Infamous Indignities*, they ſtick them with Pins *from Head to Toe*.

Some they cut in ſeveral places with Penknives, and ſometimes with red hot Pincers they take them by the Noſe, and after that dragg them about the Room till they promiſe to *Comply*.

Others they beat with Staves, and dragg them all bruiſed to the *Churches*, where their *forc'd Preſence* will be *accounted for an Abjuration*.

Some they keep *from Sleep* for *Seven or Eight* Days together, relieving *one another* to watch them *Night* and *day*, to keep them awake continually.

They uſe to *throw Buckets of Water*, and *torment* them a *hundred* ways beſides, holding over their Heads *Kettles* turned *downwards*, and drum upon them continually till the *poor Creatures* have loſt their Senſes.

If they find any ſick (*either Men or Women*) that keep their Beds diſtempered with *Feavers*, or *other Diſeaſes*, their way is, *to bring about* 12 Drums *beating an Alarm at the Bedſide for whole Weeks together without Intermiſſion*.

It is their uſual Practice upon theſe Occaſions, *to tye Fathers and Husbands to the Bed-poſts, and Raviſh their Wives and* Daughters *before their Faces. They pluck off the Nails of the Hands and Toes of others: They blow up ſome with Bellows even till they are ready to burſt.*

Theſe, and Ten thouſand other villanous ways the Je ſuitical Spirit hath found out to make new Converts whoever hath the Curioſity to ſee them, let him but pe ruſe the Hiſtory of the Perſecution of the Proteſtants i *France*, and he will find that the Ten primitive Perſecut ons were but Mercies, in Compariſon of thoſe monſtrou Torments lately invented and put in practice upon thol miſerable Creatures by the Order of the *Chriſtian Tur Lewis* XIV.

If you fall into French Hands, you ſee what is like to becom of you; your Bodies will be condemned to irretreivable Slaver and your Souls (as far as it lies in their Power) ſhall l Conſign'd to the Devil. If you are not ſo wiſe as to regard e ther Body or Soul, I have done with you, and ſo farewel.

FINIS.

Thesis, and Ten thousand other villainous ways the
Clerical Sect hath found out to make new Converts
which remain in the Curiosity to see them; let him but
reuse the History of the Persecution of the Protestants
in France, and he will find that the Ten primitive Persecu-
tions were but Sereins, in Comparison of those monstrous
Turmoils Lately invented and put in practice upon those
miserable Creatures by the Order of the Christian Tu-
Lewis XIV.

If you fall into Frenesie, and if you see what is like to become
of you, your Bodies will be condemned to irretrievable Slavery
and your Souls (as far as it lies in their Power) shall be
Consigned to the Devil. If you are not so wise as to regard
ther Body or Soul, I have done with you, and so farewel.

P I N I S.